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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

Judging from the recent enormous bank failures in Australia that would be a great country for Dwiggius to operate

Ir was inevitable that a person of Dwiggins's financial genius shoun find his way to Chicago. No pent up Attica could contract his powers.

THE sad fate of the Whisky and the Cordage trusts-bankruptcy and ruinshould strengthen the faith of those who believe in the dogma of retribution.

As Mr. Zimri Dwiggins is likely soon to find himself out of a job he might turn his attention to the difficult but fascinating problem of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers.

Until one reads of the achievements of Banker Dwiggins, he cannot comprehend how wide a field one man can cover and how much mischief he can do when he devotes himself to it.

THE burglar process of getting possession of a postoffice inaugurated by the Voorhees Democrats of Terre Haute before the accounts could be squared must not be taken as a criterion of the Cleveland brand of civil-service reform.

WHEN it appears that the Cunard Steamship Company realized last year but \$55,000 on an investment of \$10,000,-000, and that seven foreign steamship companies in the ocean carrying trade earned but 1.8 per cent. on their capital stock, the reason why American capitalists will not enter the competition is

THE Presby terian preacher who threatens to leave the denomination and declares that many others will do the same thing if the General Assembly decides against Professor Briggs and his theory of an inerrant Bible, seems to be attempting to frighten the laders of that powerful church. Sometimes alleged liberalism is most illiberal.

It is but fair to remark that the penson frauds of W. H. Drewey, of Norfo k, Va., which the present administraton announced to have discovered, were unearthed by Secretary Noble a year ago, when several of his cases were dropped from the rolls and he was debarred from practice. If the Cleveland administration can succeed in publishing the achievements of the Harrison administration as its own it will get a great deal of credit.

THE coarse and vulgar engineer who slapped President Cleveland upon the back, shouting, "Hello, Grove; shake!" reached the extreme of rudeness and showed an inappreciation of the respect which should be shown for that high office that is inexcusable; but even that, repulsive as it is, is far preferable to the sycophancy of the reporter of the New York Times, who, after visiting Mr. Cleveland, wrote that "the President was gracious enough to say." There should be no court phrases in this country which intimate that it is an act of condescension for the President to give a civil answer to a news paper reporter who, in that capacity, asked him a question relating to his

THE Hartford Courant takes the New York Sun to task for asserting that "the Westminster Confession is accepted by the great majority of Protestants," and for styling the coming General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterians at Washington the "great council of Protestantism." The Lutherans, the Episcopalians, the Methodists and the Congregationalists do not accept the Confession. The Baptists, while largely Calvinists, do not take their creed from the Westminster Confession. The Methodists numbered 4,588,662 by the last census and the Baptists 3,594,093, while the Presbyterians were 1,278,322, all told, so that in no sense can the body which will consider the Briggs case or the questions which come up in the General Assembly be called "the great council of Protestantism."

THE decision of the world's exposition directors to open the grounds on Sundays, but not the buildings, will probably stand as a final settlement of the vexed question. It is a compromise decision in every respect, being at once a recognition of the authority of Congress over the buildings and of the strength of the public protest against Sunday opening. For, while we have no doubt a large majority of people were in favor of Sunday opening, it cannot be denied that there was a numerous and very respectable class opposed to it. Under the decision of the managers the grounds and all that is in them, except the expo- with railroads have become millionaires, The immutable laws of business make that bill. What Mr. Mackay did know was known in society as in New York, but in the for hiring outside musicians was vigorous aition buildings proper, will be open but most of them do not understand this feat as impossible in finance as the that the bill represented the value of sev- sutumn she will make a tour of Egypt and ly debated, but not adopted.

Sunday at twenty-five cents. This will enable visitors to inspect the exterior of the beautiful buildings and to see a great many objects of interest within the grounds, on Sundays, at half the admission rates charged on week days, while it avoids the charge of breaking faith with Congress and removes, or ought to remove, all grounds of complaint by the moralists and Sabbatarians.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

The tribute given by the Postmastergeneral to the postal clerks killed in the railway accident at Lafayette is not only just and well merited, but is an indirect recognition of the value and importance of the services of postal clerks as a class. As every one knows, a high order of intelligence is necessary to the men engaged in this business. . They must have retentive memories, quickness of perception and a general alertness of mind in order to perform their duties properly. But the many people who know nothing of the details of their work have but little idea of the heavy mannal labor and the severe physical strain it involves. To handle and classify letters seems at first thought not a laborious occupation, but when on a single car these letters are multiplied into the thousands and the papers and packages are measured by the ton, when heavy mail bags are delivered from and received into flying trains, when the tired clerk, as often happens, finds at the end of his "run" that he is required to repeat it without rest-then it is learned that the calling is an exacting and toilsome one. It bears with it, too, heavy responsibilities, for the safety of each individual letter and document of this vast mass of mail is in the clerk's hands and he will be blamed for its miscarriage or delay. To all this bodily and mental strain there added the element of danger. Like all men whose business takes them continually upon the road, they are apt to put the risks of travel out of sight, but they know, nevertheless, that when collisions come they are the ones likely to suffer. To those acquainted with the toil, responsibilities and dangers of the postal clerk's life it is sometimes a wonder that men can be found willing to undertake it, but there is no lack of volunteers for the service from the best and most trustworthy class of citizens. Perhaps if they could choose their callings few of them would enter this, but in the fierce competiton of labor it often becomes necessary for a man to do what he can for a livelihood and not what he would. It is proper, then, that due honor should be offered to these useful public servants, when they are living, and to their memories when they have given up their lives. The Postmaster-general regrets that he can offer to the bereaved families no more substantial recognition than sympathy, but, in time, perhaps, an appreciative public will see to it that this difficulty is overcome and these government employes be given the assurance that if they are killed, when in the line of duty, the government will not leave their families destitute.

AN UNWARRANTED CONCLUSION.

The sensational article in the last Forum is that of an Omaha newspaper man, who declares that socialism is making rapid headway in the West. The Populist political organization, he tells the Forum's readers, is only a manifestation of a disease which has taken a deep hold on the people of the West. The Populists constitute his first class of socialists. His second class is composed of laboring men, farmers, business and professional men who believe in the government ownership of railroads, but who are yet afraid of the name socialist; while his third class is made up of avowed Nationalists who would run the government on family principles. These three classes, in the judgment of the writer, constitute a majority of the citizens of the West, and if the proposition of government ownership of railroads were submitted to the people to-day it would be carried by a handsome majority. The writer further expresses the opinion that eventually the socialistic tendency of the West will lead to a division of the United States into two separate governments, because of the antagonism growing out of the effort in the West to enforce socialistic ideas.

That there is much restlessness in certain sections of the West incident to management of the Pacific railroads, to inadequate information regarding the cost of transportation, the nature of what are called monopolies and the functions of money, there can be no doubt; but the fact that the club of the Anglican Church in Omaha has, under the lead of a pastor who is a theorist, discussed and declared in favor of paternalism; that many are taken up with Henry Georgeism, and that they are yet dreaming over the impossibilities in "Looking Backward," does not prove that the great mass of people are in taver of socialism. They are fads. As a matter of fact, individualism as opposed to socialism is nowhere more pronounced than in the West. The theorists who feel that they are taxed unjustly may declare that taxation should all be put upon land because they have no land. The farmer who has land may insist that what he has been taught to call monopolies should be taxed or controlled by the government because he wishes to escape what he has been led to regard as unjust taxation. Even the Populist advocates a government issue and loan of money, not to establish socialism, but to enable him to pay off his mortgage, own his farm and become independent. In Western cities of any size more people are saving money to build homes than in the East. In no part of the country is the desire of people who are wageearners to obtain a bit of land and a house thereon so general or so eager as in the West. In regard to railroads, there is a feeling in the newer sections of the West that the rates of transportation are kept up in order to pay dividends and interest upon a fictitious capitalization. They realize that certain men connected

stock manipulation and railway wrecking and have not been taken from the earnings of the roads. If the subject was candidly presented to the people of the West, the majority against government ownership would be very decided if a vote were taken. Whatever the average Western man asks of corporations or of alleged monopolies is a part of their alleged gains for himself. He has no desire to put his farm, or his home, or his labor into a common pool and be fed at a common table and lodged in a common barrack.

The most absurd statement of the writer is that the antagonism between the socialism of the West and the antisocialism of the East will result in the disruption of the Union. Where would he draw his line between the new socialistic government of the West and the conservatism of the East? Would he make the Mississippi or the Missouri river the dividing line? The trouble is with the author of the article alluded to. He is undoubtedly an able young man, but if he had graduated in 1868 instead of 1888, and thus had the advantage of a longer and wider experience, he would not have committed himself to such hasty and astounding conclusions.

A DEMOCRATIC EULOGY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Controller of the Currency Eckels has signalized his entrance to office by pronouncing a very strong eulogy on the national bank system. In his address at a banquet in Washington, a few nights ago, some points of which were given in the press dispatches, after giving a condensed statement of the growth and expansion of the system, he said: "Well may the champions of the system point with pride to this splendid array of results, and even challenge the world to show in all the history of finance so signal a success."

In pronouncing this strong eulogy on the national bank system, Mr. Eckels unwittingly eulogized the Republican party. The national bank system as distinctly an outgrowth and result of Republican ideas and policies as is the abolition of slavery or the fifteenth amendment. It is an integral part of a harmonious financial system, just as the civil rights legislation is an integral part of a harmonious system for the recognition and establishment of American citizenship. Our present banking system is as distinctively Republican as the system which it displaced was Democratic. One is essentially national, while the other had no element of nationality about it. The old system represented the Democratic idea of State sovereignty and State control of the currency, while the present system represents precisely the opposite idea. It is entirely safe to assert that if the Democratic party had remained in power there never would have been a national bank system. All the opposition to the system from its establishment to the present time has come directly or indirectly from the Democratic party or its teachings. Even its last platform, the one on which Mr. Cleveland was elected and under which Mr. Eckels holds office, declared in favor of repealing the 10 per cent, tax on State bank notes, the effect of which would be to open the way for the re-establishment of the old system, It is historically and literally true that for all the prosperity the national bank system has brought the country during the last quarter of a century; for the uncounted millions it has saved the people by giving them an absolutely safe and uniform currency in place of the "wild-cat" and "red-dog" currency of Democratic days; for the incalculable aid the national banks have been to the people in stimulating and developing local enterprise and business; for the great help they have been in averting or mitigating financial panics; for all these benefits and many others incident to the national bank system the people are indebted

solely to the Republican party. We repeat, therefore, that in eulegizing the national bank system Mr. Eckels virtually eulogizes the Republican party. A Republican Controller of the Currency could pronounce such a eulogy with entire propriety and consistency, but a Democrat cannot. The country will be pleased to learn that the new Controller is friendly to the great system over which he has been appointed to preside, but some of the older Democratic statesmen at Washington ought to warn him not to be too outspoken and enthusiastic in his approval of it, for thereby he arraigns and antagonizes the principles, traditions and record or the Democratic party.

In another part of this issue of the Journal will be found the complete programme of the May Music Festival. including every number at each of the five concerts. Musicians will have no difficulty in saying that it is an admirably arranged programme, embracing many of the finest productions of the greatest composers, and giving due prominence to each one of the artists who will interpret them. Handel's great work, "Judas Maccabæus," will be given in a manner seldom heard in this country. Mr. Seidl, one of the foremost leaders of the day, will conduct his own orchestra, than which there is no better in the United States. The soloists include some of the finest singers now before the public, and the chorus is strong and well drilled. Altogether the festival promises a season of great enjoyment for lovers of fine music.

MR. ZIMRI DWIGGINS, formerly of Attica, Ind., and now of Chicago, has suddenly become quite a conspicuous figure in the financial world. He could adopt Byron's statement, "I awoke one morning and found myself famous." It was not Mr. Dwiggins's unique name that brought him into notoriety, though that is highly original, but it was his financial methods. Briefly stated, these seem to have consisted of an elaborate plan to convert credit into cash, or, rather, to make a great deal of cash out of very little credit. It seems to have been his great ambition, in a financial way, to lift himself by his boot straps.

that these fortunes are the result of | laws of nature do in fact, but Mr. Zimri Dwiggins does not seem to have taken this into account. The plan of forming an endless chain of country banks, which should be tributary to one central bank, supporting it and supported by it, twice blessed in giving and receiving credit, seems to have been entirely original. Although a financial acheme cannot be patented, this ought, in justice to the inventor, to be called the Dwiggins patent. If it had succeeded, there is no telling what results might have been accomplished in the way of converting credit into cash and east wind into solid assets. If it had only worked. Dwiggins might have rolled in wealth and his name would have gone down to posterity as one of the veritable Napoleons of finance—the founder of the Dwiggins plan. As it is he has left a name to point a moral and adorn a tale. Hereafter, all financial schemes to make something out of nothing should be called Dwiggins schemes.

> THE astonishment created in New York by the discovery that Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, had been restored to all the rights of citizenship by Grover Cleveland while Governor of that State, has been increased by further revelations in the case. Stokes was once convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but he was granted a new trial and finally got off with a term in the penitentiary. His term expired in 1876. Eight years later, as a leader of Tammany, he was active and influential in bringing it to the support of Mr. Cleveland. At that time Stokes was still disfranchised, and he did not vote in the election of 1884. Cleveland was elected, and on Dec. 1, 1884, less than a month after his election, he issued a writ restoring Stokes to citizenship. The inference is plain that he did it as a reward for Stokes's services in bringing Tammany into line. Nine years have passed since the pardon was issued, yet it never became known until a few days ago, when it came out in a legal proceeding. The supposition is that it was kept secret during all these years because Mr. Cleveland, in granting the pardon, had enjoined secrecy. The transaction reflects great discredit on Mr. Cleveland.

BUBBLES IN THE ALL

When the Fair its mighty searchlights turned Upon Chicago's sky, 'Tis said they failed to half-way reach The awful price of pie.

Too Slow for Her. Wobbosh-After all, marriage is a lottery. Mrs. Jackson-Parke-And isn't it a pity that is not good form to have the drawings oftener than once in three months?

A Minor Exception. Tommy-Paw, are "theatrical" and "drama

Mr. Figg-Not always, my son. No one ever ocused amateur theatricals of being dramatic.

Differing Ways. He-Now that our little quarrel is all made up would ask you to take a good cigar, if you were

She-And if you were a woman, I should ask you to join me in a real good cry.

Possibly. Watts-I see that one of the down-east rail roads will not allow a drunken man to enter any

of their trains. I wonder what is their reason Lushforth-Possibly because they can't collect

A Close Call. Returned Bostonian-Did Florence Backbay

keep her vow-never to marry a foreign noble-The Bostonian Who Stayed-In the letter, perhaps, but hardly in the spirit. She married

pork baron from Chicago. Those Little Hands,

for his extra load.

"These little hands," said he, as he fondly held them in one of his own; "these little hands shall do no work when we are married-especially on But the last clause of his remark was very

sotto voce, indeed.

WHATEVER direction the celebrated star of empire may take, it is eastward that the star of progress seems to go in this country. The cable-car system began on the Pacific coast, and every far Western town of any importance is well equipped with cable and electric cars and the slow-going mul train is unknown. Going eastward these modern improvements are less a matter of course. Minneapolis and St. Paul are "up to date," all their lines being run by cable or electricity. Chicago is rapidly doing away with horse power transportation. Indianapolis is in a fair way to abandon mules entirely, and so the change goes on. Philadelphia is building some trolley lines. but is hardly reconciled to such rapid transit, and there is much wrangling in the newspapers about the new methods. New York is to have its first cable cars next week, excepting a short line in the upper end of the island, so remote that few people of the city have ever seen it. The new line is on Broadway, and there is considerable speculation as to what effect it will have upon the congested traffic of this street. Viewing it from this distance West it is safe to predict that the effect will be such as to make New Yorkers wonder how they endured the old system A VERY small, select and exclusive ball

is to be given in New York as a feature of the entertainment of the Spanish Infanta Eulalie, and a social uproar in the Four Hundred may be expected in consequence. The ball must be small because the Infanta would not attend a public ball, nor would court etiquette permit her to do so. As a matter of course, not all of the Four Hundred can attend, but those who are excluded are likely to wage war. As the at fair is under the management of a Spanish society, there is an awful possibility that Mr. McAllister's entire circle may be left, but, if not, where is the line to be drawn! Where every free-born American man and woman consider themselves the social equals of any scion of royalty, there is a difficulty in selecting persons to meet a Princess who will be acknowledged by those ignored as deserving of such distinc-

Some of the would-be witty writers for the press are speering at millionaire Mackay, of California, because he objects to paying a doctor's bill of \$12,000 for services during his recent illness. Every one knows that doctors have a habit of indemnifying themselves for gratuitous services to impedunious patients by extra charges to rich men whom they attend. To the impecunious man this seems a very proper thing, but the rich man who pays the double bill may reasonably enough regard it in another light. One paper suggests that Mr. Mackay did not know how much his life was worth till the doctors handed in

eral lives according to the average medical rates; being a modest man, although rich, perhaps he does not consider himself equal to a dozen, and hence repudiated the bill.

THE appointment of Mr. Peter Lieber, of this city, as United States consul at Dusseldorf will probably make a good many Indiana Democrats who are seeking foreign appointments wonder where "they are at." Mr. Lieber has lived abroad for five years past, and has only been back once on i visit. Although he still retains his property interests and legal residence here, he was not here to vote in 1892, and it was not known that he was an aspirant for official position. He probably owes his appointment to Judge Gresham, who is his warm

THE weather is not up to the average which Indianapolis serves its visitors at this season of the year, but in every other respect the Y. M. C. A. visitors must be pleased with the hospitality of the city.

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

A FEW days ago a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who had been years in accumulating a property which represented \$16,000 of ready money on deposit, was given a sure "tip" by a friend regard-ing Sugar Trust stock, which induced him to put up the whole amount as margins. The stock dropped thirty points the next day, and left the victim without a dollar of his accumulation. There are thousands of these cases, but they do not get into the

MAJOR POWELL, who ought to know whereof he speaks, maintains that Indians are not becoming extinct under the present conditions. The Six Nations, of New York, once the most powerful and warlike, and now the most enlightened of aborigines, were estimated at 11,000 in 1860. In 1877 they numbered 18,688, and in 1890, 15,870. More than two-thirds of the Indians in this country cultivate the soil and maintain themselves, wholly or in part, by various industrial pursuits, and the remaining third are advancing toward the same goal. As they become selfsupporting and civilized, their numbers will increase as have those of the Six Nations.

AT the recent convention of hotel men in Cincinnati, Mr. Fred Van Orman, of the Coulter House, at Frankfort, Ind., told the following little story at the expense of one of Indiana's veterans:

One of the largest banquets I ever gave was to the Board of Trade and business men at Frankfort. At the banquet Gen. M. D. Manson, then a candidate for Lieutenant-governor of the State, was present. One of the dishes served to the guests was marked upon the bill of fare or menu card as "bouillon in cup." When the "bouillon" was placed in front of General Manson, he mistaking it for a beverage of some kind, asked the waiter to pass him the sugar, and to the astonishment of that colored individual General Manson took two lumps of crush sugar and dropped it into his "bouilion." As soon as the waiter recovered from his astonishment he slipped up behind General Manson and, in a tone which sounded very much like a reproof, remarked, "General, that is soup." "Well, k ow it," remarked the doughty General, "I always sweeten soup," and suiting his action to the word he proceeded to take his soup with apparent relish.

No novelist ever conceived a stranger or apparently more improbable tragedy than the one which recently occurred in connection with the escape and flight of the two murderers, Pallister and Roehl, from Sing Sing prison. The escape was cunningly planned and skillfully executed, but the strangest part of the occurrence lay in the subsequent events. As the two men had been convicts together and had escaped together at the hazard of their lives, one would have supposed that, bad as they were, a common experience and peril would have bound them together. If friendship can exist between men of that character. one would think they would have become friends and stood by one another through thick and thin. We fancy almost any novelist narrating such an incident would have worked it out in this way. But it worked out very differently. The recent finding of Roehl's body in the Hudson river, in connection with other circumstances, shows what happened soon after they made their escape from prison. At that time they had the loaded pistols taken from the guards, and in addition to this Paliister carried a heavy iron bar which they had used to pry open the trap on the roof above the death short distance below the they found boat set out to cross the river. Rochl was something of a sailor, and would, naturally, take the oars. Pallister probably sat in the bow of the boat and Roehl sat with his back toward him. Roehl had money on his person, and Pallister knew it. The latter was a desperate man, while Roehl, though a criminal, was of a retiring disposition. The wind was blowing a burricane and the water was rough. The circumstances were such as, one would think, would have drawn the two fugitives close together. But, while they were in mid stream, Pallester murdered his companion and threw his body into the water. When found the body showed that Roehl had been stunned by a blow from behind which fractured the skull and had then been shot through the head. The supposition is that Pallister murdered the other man partly for his money and partly because he did not want to be hambered in his own escape by th presence of a companion. Roehl was the leader in carrying out the plan to escape, and Pallister owed his liberty to him, but neither this nor their recent narrow escape from death could prevent one of the convicts from brutally murdering the other. presumably without any provocation. It is not often that one reads of a tragedy so dark under circumstances so peculiar.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

GEN. J. B. WEAVER proposes to establish "independent school of political science" at Des Moines, Ia., with a staff of seven professors.

THE pastor of the Central M. E. Church, Detroit, is to have as an assistant Miss May Villa Patton, of Muscatine, Is., who has taken a course in the Boston University Theological School.

MR. GLADSTONE is one of those incau tions people who do not destroy letters. The venerable statesman is said to have a collection of sixty thousand letters deposited in a strong room at Hawarden Castle. THE Rev. Thomas Spurgeon will sail from Auckland, New Zealand, for San Francisco, on May 20. He will pass severai days in Chicago, and will assist Dwight . Moody in his evangelical work in that

SAYS Congressman W. Bourke Cockran to the New York Recorder: "I have never had anything to do with patronage, and there is not to-day a single man in this city occupying office through my recommendation.

MISS FLORRIE BRYAN, a young English woman, bas given up Christianity for an alliance with the Maharajah Patiala, India. to whom she was married according to Sikh rites, after she had been received as a member of that community.

JOHN RUSKIN, the new laureate, wrote his first book, "Modern Painters," not, as he said, for fame, or for money, or for conscience sake, but of necessity. Yet it brought him both fame and money, and helped him to preserve an easy con-THE late Lord Derby was enormously

rich. His Liverpool property, ground rents chiefly, brought him in more than £200,000 a year. Most of his "savings" were invested in Australian government bonds, of which he was said to be the largest single holder in the world THE world of whist players need not be

told that "Cavendish" is an authority concerning that great game; they may not all know, however, that "Cavendish" is Henry Jones, of England, and that he is coming across the pond to attend the whist congress to be held on June 20 and succeeding

days in Chicago, MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT is soon to leave Washington for a year's sojourn abroad. Much of her time will be spent in London, where she is almost as well

the Holy Land. For the first time since the death of her much-beloved son she has experienced a desire to write, and during the winter some additional chapters to "Little Lord l'auntieroy' from her pen will be published.

Je H . ADDINGTON SYMONDS, the English art critic, tells of a conversation in 1865 between Tennyson and Gladstone, in which the latter said he always slept well. He had only twice been kept awake by the exertion of a great speech in the House. On both occasions the recollection that he had made a misquotation haunted him.

MRS. CATHARINE STEARNS, in her ninetythird year, was the oldest woman voter in Boston at the last school board elections. She is said to have worked for one firm thirty-four years, leaving their service at the age of eighty-one. She is now in the Aged Woman's Home; reads, sews and is deeply interested in the public schools.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT is now in what his doctor calls a vegetative state, and incapable of connecting two ideas together. He suffers greatly from cold, and during the continuance of the recent warm weather in France he sat wrapped in blankets, but shivering. He shows a preference for corners, as if fearing an attack from behind.

Two keepers watch over him constantly. THE father of Rider Haggard, the novelist, died the other day at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, at the age of seventy-six. The Haggards of Bradenham were formerly of Old Ford House, Bow, men of note in the city, and at least one ancestor was connected with the Bank of England. The later members of the family have been mostly distinguished in the clerical and legal professions.

A BUSINESS WOMAN. A note came from her bank one morn; It said: "You'll please remit, For your account is overdrawn, Please soon attend to it.' She wrote a note, expressed regret, She did not closer look

And sent, the matter right to set, A check from her own book. A GENERAL OVERSIGHT. There's nothing like a rabbit's foot to bring a person luck, Especially when it's fortified with energy and

But it's certain, from what happens in the shadow of the doine. That a lot of office seekers left their rabbits' feet -Washington Star.

LITERARY NOTES.

MAX O'RELI's latest book, published by the Cassells, iz "English Pharisees, French Crocodiles and Other Anglo-French Typicai Characters.'

Miss Yongk is about to bring out a new book with an astonishing title, namely, "Grisly Grisell: or, The Laidly Lady of Whitburn." It is a tale of the wars of the

MR. HENRY B. FULLER has written a novel concerning life in a big business block in Chicago, and has given it the odd name of "The Cliff Dwellers." It is to be published as a serial in Harper's Weekly.

TALCOT WILLIAMS, in Book News, sayet "The time spent on English grammar and parsing generally seems to me unmitigated waste. It teaches pupils neither how to use their own language nor how to think about

A WRITER in the Atlantic Monthly says that Phillips Brooks spent one day with Tennyson, last summer, talking over the great theme, which was one of the poet's frequent topics of conversation, the weird cination of death. A. CONAN DOYLE'S new novel, "The Ref-

ugees," now running in Harper's Magazine, is attracting much attention on both sides of the Atlautic. The Publisher's Circular. London, says: "It is one of the few really successful tales that have appeared since the days of Scott." In stating that at the Boston Public Li-

brary there has been a large demand for Barrie's "Little Minister," an exchange adds that a large element in it has been boys from ten to twelve years old, who have inferred from the title that the book dealt with child life,

MR. W. D. HOWELLS denies the report that he is going abroad for a few years. Mr. Howells says that he finds an abundance of charming characters in American life, in whom he is chiefly interested, and about whom to write; and that he has no need to go abroad to study European

A NOVELTY in magezine literature will be introduced by S. S. McClure, who has secured for the first issue of his magazine a real dialogue between W. D. Howells and Prot. H. H. Boyesen, Mr. Howells and Professor Boyesen have been intimate friends for more than twenty years, and in this dialogue Mr. Howells tells much that is new about his early home, his newspaper correspondence work in Venice, and his attempts on his return from abroad to secure a footing in journalism and litera-

OPENED ANOTHER'S TELEGRAM.

Duncan B. Harrison Arrested at the Instance of His Stage Manager, Frank Montgomery.

DENVER, Col., May 18 .- Duncan B. Harrison is charged with the crime of opening a telegram addressed to Frank Montgomery, his stage manager. The penalty is \$1 to \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both. Mr. Montgomery came from New York to act as manager for the pugilistic drama. During the past two weeks Montgomery. it is said, has daily told Harrison of his wife's serious illness in New York, which might require his immediate departure to the metropolis. He arranged with Harrison to get the needed transportation, and yesterday gravely told him that his wife was dying, Last night another telegram came, and, inferring that the wife had died, Harrison opened the telegram so that he might break the news gently to the suffering busband. The telegram, it is alleged, read: Meet me at once in Pittsburg: have a good engagement for you both. We open Monday night.

Harrison slipped the message back into the envelope and delivered it to his stage manager, who, upon reading it, exclaimed: "My God, she is dying! I must get the transportation." Harrison discharged Montgomery on the spot, and the latter had Harrison arrested.

Plans of Prohibitionists.

CHICAGO, May 13,-The national executive committee of the Probibition party held a meeting at the Sherman House today. The party intends to begin work for the next presidential campaign and this meeting was called for the purpose of devising and perfecting a plan of State work which will, upon completion, be submitted to the State central committee for their approval. The plan will include, besides the usual lecture and political speeches, a series of great Souday gospel temperance meetings in all the larger cities.

Return of Exchinenter Lincoln, NEW YORK, May 12 - The American liner

New York arrived from Southampton early this morning. Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, exminister of the United States to the court of St. James, was among the passengers, The ex-minister was, apparently, in rugged health, and expressed himself as happy to be at home again, aithough he found England a pleasant place. He will start immediately for his home in Chicago, where he will resume his law practice. Mr. Lincoin had nothing to say regarding politics.

The Same Old Anarchist Story CHICAGO, May 13 .- Assistant Superintendent of Police Brennan takes no stock in an alleged discovery in Buffalo of a plot of Aparchists to blow up the Chicago water works and set fire to the world's fair baildings for revenge on account of the hanging of the Anarchists in 1867. "It is the same old story," said Superintendent

carried out."

Did Not Censure Thomas. DETROIT, Mich., May 18,-At noon to-day the eighth annual convention of the National League of Musicians, which has been in session in this city since last Tuesday, adjourned sine die to meet in Baltimore May 1, 1894. The resolution presented

Brennan, "We have no fear of its being